

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9516.—VOL. LVIII.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.
On Saturday, 21st October, at her residence, Port Macquarie, the wife of James J. Dwyer, of a son.
On the 21st instant, Mrs. Elizabeth, No. 346, Elizabeth-street, Mrs. Thomas McCaffery, of a daughter.
On the 16th instant, at her residence, Burrows-street, Young, Mrs. George Warren, of a son.
On the 16th instant, at her residence, 108, Bourke-street, Westmoresland, Mrs. C. J. Howard, of a daughter.
On the 16th instant, at her residence, Arden, Glades Point, the wife of J. C. Clark, of a son.
On the 17th instant, at her residence, Pine-street, Sydney, the wife of H. Haas, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, of appendicitis, Janet Cunningham Reid, the dearly-loved daughter of Robert and Isabella Reid, aged 3 years & 6 months.
On the 18th instant, Mrs. G. G. Alexander, late of Newmarket, New South Wales, aged 61 years.
On the 18th instant, at his residence, No. 3, Alexandra-street, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Mr. Alexander, father, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy, Melbourne, aged 61 years.
On the 18th instant, of the late General Folk, late of William-street, Sydney, and brother of Mr. Isaac Moes, of 714, George-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LILWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S SHAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiana, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
Kimbula, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kiana, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MURRAY.—Kimbula, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kimbula, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kimbula, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kimbula, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULIA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 1 p.m.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—COMET, THIS DAY, at noon. Victoria Wharf.
SHIP WILLIAM DUTHIE, from London.—Companions by this ship are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be landed and stored at consignee's risk and expense. Bill of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.

YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

SHIP WINIFRED, from London.—COMPANIES are requested to pass CUSTOMS ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after they are landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

Captain FENNISON is NOT responsible for any DEBTs contracted by the crew, without his written authority.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG.—
1584 tons, 250-horse power.
N. J. Skotane, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with 100 passengers, 200 crew, 100 mts register, 1000 tons.
For particular application, apply to Captain Richard, or to the late General Folk, late of William-street, Sydney, and brother of Mr. Isaac Moes, of 714, George-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON—To sail 20th December.—The celebrated clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, Al 11 years, 968 tons register, Robert Johnston, commander.

For terms of freight or passage apply to WILLIS MERRY, and LLOYD; or to YOUNG and LARK.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON'S 1000 TON STEAMER.—Circular Quay, 7.15, 10.15, 2.15, 5.15; Woolloomooloo 10.30, Watson's Bay 8.30, 11.30, 4.6. Return, 1a.

SHIP WOOL, AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—
FOR LONDON.—The splendid river-built ship ROCKHAM, Al 12 years, has the greater part of her cargo down, and will be dispatched in a few days.

For terms to apply to Captain RICHARDSON, or Board; to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or to YOUNG and LARK.

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VERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG.—
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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.</

THE ELECTIONS.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON AND FORSTER AT PORT MACQUARIE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

Just about sunrise on the morning of Thursday the 12th instant, the *Agnes Irving*—“aving been under easy steam all night in order that we might not make Port Macquarie before day-light—arrived off the pilot station at the entrance to that picturesque but somewhat inaccessible harbour. The steamer could not enter the port, rather was too long detained without danger of grounding in the narrow channel; so Captain Creer signalled for a pilot boat to come ashore, and cast anchor in the bright, jaded under the bluif on which the signal station is perched conspicuously. There was scarcely a breath of wind to ruffle the placid sea, which, notwithstanding its apparently calm, was heavily upon the harbour bar, and sent up showers of spray over the bows of the rugged vessel which was the steamer of the day. The scene was very beautiful and, indeed, there are few places upon the coast more picturesque than Port Macquarie. The high land, fringed with a multitude of gaping chasms, and covered with a bright mantle of many-tinted foliage; the restless seas tossing hopefully upon the time-worn rocks, advancing with a triumphant roar, and always retreating with a maddening anger; the glorious sun sending his golden glances through the canopy, and spreading splendours on the venerable hills, the old sandstone on the cliffs, and the tiny cottages dimly seen here and there among the trees—these bits of rural beauty, backed up by distant ranges of mountains, whose dim peaks rose up against the cloudless sky, made up a perfectly beautiful picture. It was, however, seen for a very short time only; for before the *Agnes Irving* had reached the port, the fog came rolling over the land, and shot out from the west everything which was more than a couple of hundred feet distant. In a few moments the pilot boat, manned by five men, came along side, and those who were disposed to visit the shore prepared to embark in that frail craft. Messrs. Robertson and Forster, with one or two other gentlemen, having been turned into the boat, at once took ducking, were rowed into the port, and landed on a little strip of beach under the lee of the bluff on which the pilot station is placed. The fog was still so thick that, on climbing the hill, nothing could be seen but the cottages of the boatmen, and some shadowy indications of a dilapidated fence. There was a broad road, however, which was said to be the main street of the town, and which was supposed to lead to some place where there was a dense population and a perfect cluster of buildings. Along this thoroughfare, therefore, the party proceeded as soon came in sight of Port Macquarie, which, seen through the thick vapour, was not unlike a very dark storm cloud. Then the Scotch church came in sight; a huge misshapen mass of brickwork, which seemed large enough for Sydney. Then there was the Church of England building, very large and ugly, with a square tower, one end of which was a width of church-yard all round it. Now, as they passed, the visitors passed some tumbledown hovels, which seemed to have been left by the roadside, by a mistake, and which looked on that dismal morning unutterably woe-begone and wretched. Presently these desolate tenements began to appear in greater numbers. Groups of them, all of the same pattern, evidence of great poverty—the same architect, and all going rapidly to decay, were scattered here and there the mouldering hovels were fringed with patches of garden, protected by palisades, behind which a few dissipated fuchsias and verbenas were struggling manfully to bloom amid a thicket of weeds. All this looked very dismal; and when the strangers, having walked about half a mile or so, came suddenly upon a couple of the residents of the locality, they were not surprised to find them extremely melancholy and sullen, and more or less uncommunicative. They soon after came across street, and met some more of the residents, who seemed as much startled by the appearance of four or five human beings in their midst, at 6 o'clock in the morning, as if we were so many wild animals who had invaded the district for the purpose of devouring the fatness of its inhabitants. At last, however, a host of visitors, men and women and beast? was discovered, and we proceeded to make ourselves comfortable, and get some breakfast.

The thick fog prevented us from seeing anything of Port Macquarie, on our first introduction to it; but about 9 o'clock the mist cleared away, and then the place appeared to great advantage. It was once upon a time a town of great importance, and though its glory has departed—or is at any rate in a very feeble condition—it is still a very large, big and ugly, though even for the metropolis of Australia, the public buildings at Port Macquarie are wonderful edifices those public buildings, at Port Macquarie; and they wear such traces of broken down gentility, such badges of architectural conservatism, such painful evidences of having seen better days, that there is something extremely depressing in their aspect. They are like the dilapidated garretts, which, though the framework is an aristocratic back, has in its second or third hand stage, the roof is torn to the shoulders of a beggar. The very untenanted rooms are a misfit for the little town, which seems a miserable and abased, under the shadow of their impotent walls. They are all built of brick.

After leaving the gaol, Messrs. Robertson and Forster paid a visit to the Pilot Station, where they saw nothing more interesting than a row of huts, a flagstaff, and a watch-box. The flagstaff stands upon the top of a high hill, which forms a peninsula, and is reached by means of a bridge across a deep gully separating the hill from the main land.

The Public school, which is carried on in a building formerly occupied by the gaol, is a small, dark, and which is in a very healthy part of the town, the high ridge overlooking the ocean and the bay—was then inspected. It seemed to be in a very satisfactory state, and the children attending it looked as neat, clean, and orderly as could be desired. The school is under the charge of Mr. Thomas Lobban, who is assisted by Miss Vick and a pupil teacher.

There are 61 boys and 32 girls on the roll for this year, and the average attendance is said to be about 60. There is no separate school for the natives, and the Public school is therefore the only place to which the children can be sent.

The Ministers expressed themselves well as ifed of with all they saw, and were particularly lavish of their admiration upon the scenic beauties of Port Macquarie and its orderly aspect. The population appears to be small, and the public-house trade seems to be in a very low condition. Unfortunately the weather was bad, and yet, as far as I could see, the passage over the bar being dangerous when there is a north-east wind blowing, and the channel being very narrow. The Hastings River, which has its outlet near the town, is navigable for about sixteen miles above its mouth. The streets are well drained, and the sewers must have been costly. There is no municipal council, the residents having refused to accept the blessings of municipal institutions. The town is new, and yet, for a time, the port, the post office, and the gaol are over-crowded with the people who have settled there. The town is not largely cultivated, as it does not grow wheat.

Shortly after their arrival in the township, the Ministers were visited by Captain Sinclair, the Police Magistrate, who, learning that they intended inspecting the various public institutions of the place, proffered to drive them round to those establishments in his carriage. As there would have been considerable difficulty in returning to the steamer if much time was spent on shore, Messrs. Robertson and Forster accepted Captain Sinclair's offer, and under his guidance proceeded forthwith to explore the interior of the asylum, gaol, Public school, and other similar buildings.

The 'd' Court-house was first visited as it was nearly in the centre of the town. This is a very dilapidated place indeed, and looks both internally and externally as though it were in the very last stages of decay. The verandahs were choked up with piles of bricks, plaster, and other debris, and the inner walls were dingily as damp and neglect could make them. This is a place in which the nomination is to come off on Monday next, and I should fancy that it will be almost the closing scene of this seedy old ruin's career, as a Court-house. It is to be degraded into a stable for the police horses, and the very majestic dairy itself about to become the depository of cattle fodder. There is a new Court-house in course of erection with the old one. It is a very neat building, built of stone, and nearly completed. The walls are all finished, and a part of the edifice is roofed. A rather awkward mistake, however, has been made in the plan of this Court-house. No provision has been made for jury rooms, and as those apartments are indispensably necessary, they will have to be added on to the main building. The old Court-

house and the new are close to the sea beach, and stand in the midst of a weird-looking shrubbery, in which some very far-off years may have been a blossoming garden, but which is now a very dismal place indeed. There is the ruin of an old laundry close at hand—a very spectre of a building, a place which, I suppose, that ghosts have a partiality for rottenness and decomposition, is admirably adapted for spirits to revel in. Near the Court-house the party was joined by Dr. Neild, the medical superintendent of the asylum and gaol, under whose guidance the former institution was inspected.

The Asylum, the Infirmary and Desitute is about the finest range of buildings in Port Macquarie, and is in excellent repair, although very old. It is built of brick, and stands upon the slope of a steep hill, whose base is washed by the breakers. The wall of the court-yard runs right down to the water's edge. Originally, this was the prisoners' barrack, but it was long since turned to other uses, and has been for some time a barrack which guards the approaches of the bay. The scene was very beautiful and, indeed, there are few places upon the coast more picturesque than Port Macquarie. The high land, fringed with a multitude of gaping chasms, and covered with a bright mantle of many-tinted foliage; the restless seas tossing hopefully upon the time-worn rocks, advancing with a triumphant roar, and always retreating with a maddening anger; the glorious sun sending his golden glances through the canopy, and spreading splendours on the venerable hills, the old sandstone on the cliffs, and the tiny cottages dimly seen here and there among the trees—these bits of rural beauty, backed up by distant ranges of mountains, whose dim peaks rose up against the cloudless sky, made up a perfectly beautiful picture. It was, however, seen for a very short time only; for before the *Agnes Irving* had reached the port, the fog came rolling over the land, and shot out from the west everything which was more than a couple of hundred feet distant. In a few moments the pilot boat, manned by five men, came along side, and those who were disposed to visit the shore prepared to embark in that frail craft. Messrs. Robertson and Forster, with one or two other gentlemen, having been turned into the boat, at once took ducking, were rowed into the port, and landed on a little strip of beach under the lee of the bluff on which the pilot station is placed. The fog was still so thick that, on climbing the hill, nothing could be seen but the cottages of the boatmen, and some shadowy indications of a dilapidated fence. There was a broad road, however, which was said to be the main street of the town, and which was supposed to lead to some place where there was a dense population and a perfect cluster of buildings. Along this thoroughfare, therefore, the party proceeded as soon came in sight of Port Macquarie, which, seen through the thick vapour, was not unlike a very dark storm cloud. Then the Scotch church came in sight; a huge misshapen mass of brickwork, which seemed large enough for Sydney. Then there was the Church of England building, very large and ugly, with a square tower, one end of which was a width of church-yard all round it. Now, as they passed, the visitors passed some tumbledown hovels, which seemed to have been left by the roadside, by a mistake, and which looked on that dismal morning unutterably woe-begone and wretched. Presently these desolate tenements began to appear in greater numbers. Groups of them, all of the same pattern, evidence of great poverty—the same architect, and all going rapidly to decay, were scattered here and there the mouldering hovels were fringed with patches of garden, protected by palisades, behind which a few dissipated fuchsias and verbenas were struggling manfully to bloom amid a thicket of weeds. All this looked very dismal; and when the strangers, having walked about half a mile or so, came suddenly upon a couple of the residents of the locality, they were not surprised to find them extremely melancholy and sullen, and more or less uncommunicative. They soon after came across street, and met some more of the residents, who seemed as much startled by the appearance of four or five human beings in their midst, at 6 o'clock in the morning, as if we were so many wild animals who had invaded the district for the purpose of devouring the fatness of its inhabitants. At last, however, a host of visitors, men and women and beast? was discovered, and we proceeded to make ourselves comfortable, and get some breakfast.

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MR. GORDON'S LETTER.

(For favour of the Herald.)

Mr. Gordon, in his letter in your issue of Thursday, the 12th, selects the report of the Commissioners sent to Jingera to inquire into the causes of the outrages which took place in that colony, in consequence of price, and finds upon this report the responsibility "of the intervention of the Legislature to provide in some way for religious instruction, which is so essential to the prosperity of the people." Like Mr. Chester, of Maidstone, who humbly advocated that Government should build a bridge before every man's door, Mr. Gordon seems to think the Legislature should build a church and pay a clergyman to go into every parish, town, or village, to instruct the vagrants than people, to instruct the vagrants who had no habitation in such isolated situations. I can hardly suppose the learned gentleman would advocate that Jingera should be made a Bishop's see, with the title of My Lord Jingera denoting it as a city.

I have lately read on some distant place in the colony where the people declared the Government ought to provide a medical resident; and why not a legal gentleman, but one who has been educated by all these offices is humanizing and advancing civilization. This leading to the Government, who, after all, are only the people, for every thing has been the ruin of the colony, in perpetuating a state of helplessness, destroying all individual energy, and undermining all sense of responsibility.

But has not the Government at considerable cost made provision for some sort of religious education? Did not the former Government provide by means of Denominational and National schools, and now by means of the Public Schools Act, which provides that in certified Denominational schools the religious instruction may be still carried on, and that in Public schools one hour every day is reserved especially for clergymen, or their nominees, to carry on religious instruction in these schools? Signified, indeed, the ministers of religion do not take advantage of this opportunity, but the rising generation to grow up in ignorance of religion, where does the fault lie? Not in the Act, but in the neglect to take advantage of the Act, it becomes a serious sin of omission. If infidelity be the product, the culpability lies in the clergy.

But Mr. Gordon, from isolated cases, brings a pretty general charge against the morality of the members of the colony—a bright picture, which, if seen here, would be most mortifying, but injure our reputation most seriously. The learned gentleman supports this, first, from his own supposition—"That the same frightful crimes exist also, I may say, almost generally, in the interior of the colony, and surely, though slowly, are bringing about a state of things as hostile," &c. Now, I have been for many years a magistrate. I have traversed much of the colony, I have kept my eye upon the statistics of crime, &c., & I can assure you, that, so far as he, for a scattered population, I cannot endorse Mr. Gordon's statement—"of the frightful extent of crime in the interior." Nay, I am satisfied that there is more vice and crime committed in Sydney, with all the State-paid Churches and other appliances, in one day than in the interior in a year.

The next part of the statement of the testimony of clergymen, not resident clergymen, but those who have made rare visits to these neglected places, is in general terms, &c., &c. No doubt, a clergyman, flying through the country, may see scenes very shocking, and so they may see the same in walking through the lanes of Sydney; but would any man be justified in publishing, on such transient observation, that the general population were verging into heathenism? A few dark spots on the sun do not eclipse all its brightness; equally the fearful mass of crime in parts of London does not obscure the sun of Sodom. It is an ungrateful act to blacken a country in which a man is accumulating property to take home with him. We have had some few such persons who, on very slight and imperfect evidence, have made gross and exaggerated statements at home, to the injury of our reputation.

No doubt, as the Commissioners have said, there is an entire absence of moral and religious training, not only in Jingera, but in other places in the colony; but this, or a worse, state of things existed in the days of the episcopate of the late Bishop Brougham, when Government provided for religious instruction in schools, in clergy, in building churches, &c. The spiritual and secular bodies being in holy matrimony united, as we may see by the reports and speeches of the celebrated Lay Association—the anniversary of the Cathedral, one of our most active ministers described the state of portions of Sydney—"the miserable state of spiritual destitution in the lower quarters of the city, entreating the citizens to remember what a mass of vice and infidelity had to be contended with." While the Bishop represented three counties, without church, clergymen, or the ordinances of religion, the counties of Durham having no church and one clergyman, and Bristol in a similar condition—while the report of the celebrated Lay Association, in similar language to Mr. Gordon, described the "glorious future of the National Church as to its widely-scattered population and spiritual desolation—that beyond the boundaries there were large populations entirely without Gospel privileges, which had never seen the face of a clergyman"; yet, with these facts before Mr. Gordon, instead of looking to the hearts of the people in the power of the Gospel, propose to go to the accomodating Treasury and the sons of Macquarie-street.

But let us take the evidence of the present Bishop, a great stickler for State connection and force of law, and we shall see, together with Sir John Young, &c., that there is, in it, a resurrection from the dead, and much more life and vigour infused into the Church, as well as other religious bodies, since they have had to appeal to the sympathies of the people.

Sir John Young observes, in his speech of the Church Society, November 1, 1866:—"Now, in furtherance of these objects (providing churches, &c.), many sacrifices were made in the colony; they were frequently and munificently supported by individuals in their own spheres and localities; churches were built, and parochial, and very large gifts have been offered. While Canon Allwood, having contrasted the present with the past, observed that the number of the clergy had been doubled, and more than 100 churches have been built, 28 clergymen and catechists, a mission to the aborigines, &c., were the fruits of the society (by voluntary effort) within ten years. While the last report says that £50,000 have been raised for church purposes, the Bishop also bears evidence everywhere of the growing desire for religious ordinances, and the willingness to contribute toward their support; and that, in view of great depression, &c. Surely if we could tell of the numbers of other religious bodies, we have pretty strong testimony in favour of the rapid improvement of the population, contradictory of the assertion of the frightful state of the interior. Wild beasts retire into jungles and fastnesses, and do their damage; thus Kandia, and such like places, have been made notorious."

Respecting bushrangers, the Bishop states that the present outbreak of bushranging may be regarded as, to a certain extent, accidental; it has arisen from causes which are not always in operation.

No doubt but the discovery of gold, and the sudden influx of a mixed population, created disorder, and the measures of Government, and the zeal of religious bodies, did much to meet the exigency.

There are times and cause in all nations for derangement; but we have a right to stigmatise a people on account of these occasional outbursts as "fearful in crime, and human body is liable to disease; but this is often sufficient, and the man is not doomed thereby to imbecility."

If we look to increase of schools and the attendance of children, to our reformatories, &c., we see that the Legislature, acting within its province, has not been altogether negligent of the improvement of the people throughout the land.

Perhaps Sir John Young, in his speech alluded to, strikes one thing essential to success, "the advantage of an extensive organisation." Good, as the Church Society is, we require a further organisation similar to that existing by the Bishop of Newcastle. Parish or district councils, &c., can easily be put into operation by every man who was a reason for another giving up that which was right, I am not prepared to pull down the sign which my godfathers and my godmother allowed to be made upon my forehead by my baptism; nor to cease to show my obedience to Him in whom are all my hopes of salvation, by refusing to obey the command that, "at the name of Jesus" every knee shall bow, simply because a few fathoms and unstable folk consider that our Protestantism is in danger by continuing to observe and do these old-fashioned things.

JOHN NEWTON.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I find that my cows are falling off very much in the quantity of milk they give, and also the quality of their butter, since I have started a dairy in Sydney. When I had them in the country, with plenty of grass, they gave splendid milk and butter. I should feel very much obliged to you or your correspondents if you could tell me what is the best way to feed cows, and the quantity that each requires daily, besides bran. I give mine bran and lucerne hay three times a day. They do not get any grass, and I am afraid that is why they give so little milk.

GEORGE SMALL.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

DEATHS AT SEA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir.—The late sad accident on board the steamer You Yangs has suggested to me the necessity of having some laws to regulate all such cases, but also the prison population; twice the duties done now, besides conducting most of the religious and benevolent societies. In short, to meet a spreading population we need a peculiar agency. Lastly, as far as the Church of England is concerned, we need a movement of our Liturgy, and a reform of our Prayers, &c., &c. In this simplicity in our services, and freedom in extempore, we pray and preaching, Scripture-readers, &c.

I have touched upon these subjects because Mr. Gordon appears somewhat in the dark as to how we are to meet the exigencies he describes, and therefore propose to revive the old colonial evil of looking to a motley Legislature of all creeds and no creeds to provide some kind of religious education. Perhaps he had better leave the Legislature first, and thus qualify him for carrying out Mr. Gordon's position. A Jingers Bishopric may be a prize for some of them, provided there is a good stipend, and why not add a Chancellor to teach the law inhabitants ecclesiastical law.

The Leading Article in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of Monday shows that by means of the State, and more so voluntary liberality, that religious education may not be so much neglected as Mr. Gordon's slender information would imply, but letters founded upon such partial statements carry their own refutation.

RICHARD SADLER.

*CHURCH HERETICS.**To the Editor of the Herald.*

Sir.—Although not a parishioner of Christ Church, as a Churchman I have great pleasure in answering the query, so promptly put by your correspondent H. S. Bond, as to the authority by which the clergyman and choir of that church turn to the revere's and bow when reciting the Belief, although I am rather surprised that a gentleman who appears to have been a member of the church for many years should require information on the subject. As far as I know, the bowing, or making the reverence when the name of Christ is pronounced in the Belief, would be in the same spirit as the genuflexion of the priest in the time of Divine service the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be done by all persons present, as it hath been accustomed, testifying by outward ceremony and gestures, their belief and honesty, Christian resolution, and due acknowledgment of that Jesus Christ the true eternal Son of God, is the only Son of the world, in whom alone all the mercies, graces, and promises of God to mankind, for this life and the life to come, are fully and wholly comprised.

This Canon surely authorises the bowing. Furthermore, it has been the universal practice in the Church of England for the clergyman and congregation to bow in prayer, &c., when the name of Christ is mentioned in the service. I am quite sure that no instance can be given of a contrary practice in any Church of England congregation. Of course there may be individuals in congregations who violate the rule of the Church by refusing to comply with the time-honoured and Scriptural practice, but such uncomely conduct by a few cannot in any way abrogate the injunction of the canon.

The canon itself appears to me to be a *paricula* (a little) always struck after the death of the Roman Emperor, the general Principals in assertion of their right of being Viceroy of the empire in terreneum (up to the election of the new emperor). This long-lived George II. of Saxony was three times Vicar of the Empire—1, 1612, after death of Rudolph II, 2, 1619, after death of Mathias; 3, 1629, after death of Ferdinand II.

This Canon surely authorises the bowing.

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To the Editor of the Herald.

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FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD REGEN (late producer of the steamship *Ullangob*), deceased, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; to move from St. Paul's Church To-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, and inter him in the General Cemetery, Thomas Hill, Undertaker, Burdett-square, William-street, and Hill's Old Establishment, Riley-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. ROBERT BRICKELL are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, 148, Lower George-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM M. GARDINER are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Wellington-street, Newton, and proceed to the Balmain Cemetery, William Curtis, Undertaker, Hordern-street, Newington.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., Agents. LONDON and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Co., W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street. **UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).** Chief Office—56, Cornhill, London. Capital One million. Paid-up \$250,000. W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia. Capital, £250,000. Marine risks accepted on all goods, freights, &c. Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London. Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq. W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and HOME, Agents. VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES. FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE. United Capital \$2,000,000. LOCAL DIRECTOR.—George Thorpe, Esq., 1 J. de V. Lamb, Esq. Chief Officer for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney. WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855. A COLONIAL proprietaries (with unlimited liability of shareholders). Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium. ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve fund, \$220,000. Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Company, £1,122,000.

Insurance effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire or lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$2,000,000. Accumulated Funds invested 1,500,000. Annual Income, over \$500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Policies are issued at lowest rates adequate and without reference to age or sex.

Insurers can rely on the liberal and prompt settlement of losses, the underwriting being empowered to settle all claims arising under the policies issued by them.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LIFE ASSURERS.—All new insurances with participation effected after this date will become entitled to an increased share of the profits in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the shareholders. Policies issued and claims settled by the underwriting without reference to England.

LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

THE EUROPEAN INSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTY.

HEAD OFFICES, 316, BOURN-STREET, and 17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PAUL, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN: General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.

GENERAL, NAVAL, MILITARY, and EAST INDIA LIFE Department, affording peculiar advantages to Officers and others in the Navy and Army, is under the special patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Annual Income—\$363,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH. OFFICES—119, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTOR.—Hon. JOHN HAY.

G. ALLARD, Esq.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Mutual.

C. HOLLESTON, Esq.

GEO. THORPE, Esq.

in the name of T. T. TONIN, Esq., M.A.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms unusually favourable.

FIDELITY GUARANTY.

The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant Bonds or policies of indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employees.

Government and Bank officials are charged the lowest rates of Premiums.

FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. LIFE ASSURANCE.

ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS.

George King, Esq., Chairman.

Professor Smith, M.D., Vice-Chairman.

J. H. Goodlet, Esq.

J. F. Josephson, Esq.

Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Revenue—\$100,000 per annum.

Accumulated and Invited Funds—

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and has a wide profile derived from its business transactions, which are now well established, and are divided ratably among them at intervals of five years.

Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or from any of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

For the BENEFIT of Miss KATE CORCORAN.

The following distinguished artists have given their valuable aid, and will appear in

GRAND CONCERT.

Signor UGO DEVOTI, Mr. JOHN DE HAGA, Miss E. JAMES, Miss MARY, Mrs. H. C. T. H. HARLAND, Miss JULIA HARLAND, Soloist and conductor.

Mr. CHARLES E. HORSEY.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY,

The entertainment will commence with the celebrated Modern Comedy of

MASKS AND FACES.

Sir Charles Ponsonby Mr. Huskisson.

Peg Wellington Miss Kate Corcoran.

To conclude with a

G. R. A. N. D. C. O. R. E. T. Overture—Der Freischütz, Mr. C. E. HORSEY.

Balled—Dermot Asthore Miss JULIA HARLAND.

Cavatina—Ernani Signor UGO DEVOTI.

Ballad—To que j'aimerai Miss JAMES.

Ballad—M. H. B. HORNE.

Song—Why I sleep for thee, Miss KATE CORCORAN.

Song Mr. JOHN DE HAGA.

Balled—The music of his voice Miss BLANCHE CLIFTON.

Bass-Duet—The Countess Signor UGO DEVOTI.

JULIA HARLAND and Miss KATE CORCORAN Solo—God save the Queen Mr. C. E. HORSEY.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Great and Triumphant Success.

THIS EVENING, and during the week,

BACHELDER'S GRAND TABLEAU

A POCALYPSÉ,

the largest and most magnificent Diorama in the world, covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas, portraying in the most vivid manner the vision of St. John, as by him described in the Revelation, and combining with it scenes most magnificently ever exhibited of the New Jerusalem.

Reserved seats, 2s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Grand Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for Schools and Families, to commence at 3 o'clock.

Address W. SMITH, 312, George-street, Sydney.

MASONIC HALL FAREWELL TO SYDNEY.

NADAMIE ANN, BISHOP will have the honour of giving a short series of FAX-WELLS CONCERTS.

at the above Hall, previous to her departure for New Zealand, en route to America and Europe, assisted by

MR. CHARLES LASCELLES.

SIGNOR UGO DEVOTI.

First, MONDAY, November 23rd.

A GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, 28th.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.

Adults 1s, children 1s.

WEDNESDAY, November 26th.

FRIDAY, November 27th.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.

Adults 1s, children 1s.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25th.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

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Children half price.

Adults 1s, children 1s.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.

Adults 1s, children 1s.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.

Adults 1s, children 1s.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 31st.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.

Adults 1s, children 1s.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.

Adults 1s, children 1s.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd.

Admission free, except for reserved, 3s; balcony, 2s.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured as per numbered plan, at Messrs. Ely & Co., and J. H. Anderson's, George-street.

Children half price.